The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,885.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 12 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town... " 26 0
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For three months advance, delivered in Town... " 16 0
" including postage... " 21 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... " 2 8
Third Ditto..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions. " 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BURN—March 31st, at Mominabad, the wife of Dr. G. A. Burn, 4th Cavalry, H. C., of a daughter.

PRESCOTT—April 2nd, at Tanna, the wife of Mr. Henry Prescott, District Inspector of Police, of a son.

DEATH.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE BILLIMORIA—April 3rd, Mr. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee Billimoria, Broker, leaving a widow, and a large circle of friends to bemoan his loss.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days so the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. M. Turner, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday the 6th April at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly Service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday the 13th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	16	" Bimlipatam	18
" Mangalore	17	" Vizagapatam	18
" Cannanore	19	" Coconada	20
" Calicut	18	" Madras	23
" Cochin	19	" Pondicherry	24
" Tuticorin	20	" Negapatam	24
" Colombo	26	" Galle	
" Galle		" Colombo	27
" Negapatam	24	" Tuticorin	28
" Pondicherry	25	" Coeffin	29
" Madras	27	" Calicut	30
" Coconada	29	" Cannanore	1
" Vizagapatam	30	" Mangalore	1
" Bimlipatam	30	" Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	" Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Geay, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at noon, calling at Vingorla on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

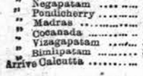
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.



THE first class Steam-ship "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Duput, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places.

VERAVUL, MANGROLE, PORBUNDER, DWARKA and CUTCH MANDVIE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, taking Goods and Passengers, and starting from the Apollo Bunder.

For Freight and Passage apply to MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Bazaar Gate Street, opposite Kava Khana Lane.

MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

STEAM TO KATTYWAR, KUTCH, AND KURRACHEE.

THE first-class s. s. "MANCHESTER" Captain T. Teasdale, having gone a thorough repair in the Government Dockyard, and coppered, will sail for the undermentioned Ports on TUESDAY, the 7th of April at noon precisely.

VERAVUL, MANGROLE, PORBUNDER, DWARKA, CUTCH MANDAVIE, and KURACHEE.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SOONDERJEE WALJEE & Co., Cloth Market, near the Juma Musjid.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 10th instant.)

THE new Iron Clipper ship "ARDGOWAN," 1,282 tons register, classed A 1 at Lloyds, Alexander Kerr, Commander, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Ardgowan*.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "HER MAJESTY," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Her Majesty*.

Bombay, 25th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF BRUSSELS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Brussels*

Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship "SLIEVE DONARD," from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent of Ship *Slieve Donard*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "LAURETTA," Captain McPherson, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain McPherson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Vessel's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain McPherson, Barque *Lauretta*.

Bombay, 30th March 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	" Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	" Under Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	" Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
		1	Rug with Strap.
1	" Fine Coloured do.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	" White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
		2	Overland Trunks.
1	" Coloured do. do.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	1	Opera Hat.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Travelling Hat.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Courier Bag.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House, BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

BOARD and RESIDENCE may be had in a respectable PRIVATE FAMILY residing in the Fort. Apply by letter to "O.," Office of this Paper.

9th March 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, of the Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY the 13th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of passing such Resolutions as may be necessary for the voluntary winding up of the Company and sale of the Company's Premises.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March 1868.

THOMSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,

22, APOLLO STREET.

(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prestiptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

DON'T READ THIS

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Proprietor.—The Honourable Vaniakrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.

Sole Lessee—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

SATURDAY, 4th APRIL, 1868.

STILL ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LAUGHING—

There are three muscles to draw the mouth up, and only one to draw it down; which signifies that we are to laugh three times as much as we cry. Laughing promotes digestion, by jarring the internal organs. Every organ in the human system requires exercise to maintain it in health, hence laughing was intended to regulate the internal organs. Many people resort to medicine to restore that which might be remedied by a hearty laugh. Laughing equalises the circulation and produces a general excitement of the system, highly conducive to health.

As an instance of this, observe the rosy hue of a young lady's cheek after indulging in a hearty laugh. Some people laugh in their sleeves, and some behind the door; these are smothered laughs, and are highly injurious to the system. There are many other laughs, such as the giggle, the snicker, the twist of the mouth, &c., &c., all of which are spurious, and injurious. The true and genuine laugh, which counteracts the blues, ennui, and many other complaints prevalent amongst those who are exiles in the Gorgeous East, will be administered by

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,

numbering

NINE FIRST-CLASS PERFORMERS.

Engagement of

HERR STEINHART,

Solo Clarionett and Contra Bass.

DECIDED SUCCESS

of

MONSIEUR AND MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS,

who will appear in a Selection of their

EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE

of

CLASSICAL MUSIC.

Wit, Fun, Mirth, Frolic, Music, and

FRIVOLOITY.

DAVE CARSON,

For the first time in Bombay will appear in a new and original character, entitled,

GRANDFATHER BEN:

or,

INDIA SIXTY YEARS AGO;

Acknowledged by the Press to be an Impersonation equal to

THE BENGALEE BABOO.

PROGARMME KO DHEKHO.

PART FIRST.

MADAMOISELLE SEMELADIS

Will preside at the Pianoforte.

Medley Overture—*Faust*,.....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus,—*We're the boys for pleasure*.....Company.
My Own My Beautiful,.....Mr. W. Barton.
Bones's Courtship,.....Dave Carson.
Daisy Dell,..... " S. Herberte.
Poor Aunt Dinah,..... " G. Southam.
Dreaming of Angels,...Messrs. Carson Burton, Herberte and Southam.

Finale to Part First,

MOLL ROW! KWATCHK!! PHUTT!!!

DAVE CARSON.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.

Ballad—Thou art so near, (Reichart)...Mr. S. Herberte
Clarionet Solo—Norma ....Herr Steinhart

DAVE CARSON

will then appear in his Original Characteristic Impersonation of

GRANDFATHER BEN:

or,

INDIA SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Violin Solo.....*Fantasia, Il Trovatore*, ...Verdi,

MONSIEUR SEMELADIS:

Pianaforte Accompaniment

MADEMOISELLE MELANIE.

Couplets de la Coupe—(Galatea,)

MADEMOISELLE MELANIE.

The Second Part will Conclude with the Wonderful Performance of

THE DWARFS.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART THIRD

will commence with an

OUTRAGEOUS BURLESQUE,

ENTITLED,

THE ABYSSINIAN WARRIORS,

in which

DAVE CARSON.

will introduce his Wonderful

PERFORMING ELEPHANT BOLIVAR,

Commander-in-Chief of the Forces,

DAVE CARSON.

The Flower of the Abyssinian Army, by

DAVE CARSON'S FLOCK.

And as

THEODORE,

has not been seen yet,

Of course he
Will not be
X. I. B.
T. E. D.

The Performance will conclude with the

WARRIORS,

NEW SONG AND DANCE,

entitled

THEODORE SKEDADDLE.

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price*: ONE RUPEE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....	Rs.	6
Stalls.....	"	4
Upper Circle.....	"	3
Pit.....	"	1

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8.

Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.

at which hour

THE HOUSE MUST BE FULL.

Carriages, Gharries, Buggies, Phætons, Dog Carts, Barouches, Broughams, Stirgrams, Ekkas, Palkies, Doolies, Hackeries, and Ambulances, may be ordered at 11, about which time the

AGONY IS BOUND TO TERMINATE.

NOTICES.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.

A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—A DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 1 per cent. for the half-year, being equal to 8 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 5 per Share, will be payable on or after WEDNESDAY the 1st of April to Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on 16th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1868.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the Office, 14 Meadow Street. HOWARD BROTHERS,

Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors, that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell in may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER India.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists so 2,000 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which thereis Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable London.

CARR BROTHERS

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,

HABIT MAKERS,

SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.

BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
" Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
" Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
" Scotch Lambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
	Striped Ottawan; and
The Fancy Windsor.	Black and White and Fancy
" Ring Scarf.	Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

* Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Angola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
" Improved Carlton.	" Daisy.
" Opera	" Hyde Park.
" Grosvenor.	" Olympic.
" Cavalier.	" Colonial; and
" Persigny.	" Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,

Just Received.

Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits, ready made, always on hand.

Terms Strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,

No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,

46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON,

and 8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

WANTED.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN or INDO-EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, to superintend a PARCEL AGENCY. Must be a good Correspondent. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Address "O," care of the Printer.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to

1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool and healthy part, between Naigaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Railway Station, lately occupied by J. H. Smith, P. & O. Co., with good Compound, Water Pipes and Stable, and every suitable convenience for Europeans. Satisfactory references have been given by the old tenants of the place. Rent Rs. 50. Apply on the spot, or to Muncherjee Rustomjee, Glass Merchant, Gunbow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, Abyssinia.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL,

(Near the Railway Station, Byculla.)

THE PROPRIETOR of this old and excellent HOTEL, has much pleasure to announce that it has been recently refitted with comfortable accommodation for LADIES and GENTLEMEN. The spacious Garden Grounds have also been considerably improved and embellished with Flower and other Plants.—Charges moderate. Carriages always available.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY the 6th April and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings old, Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Europe and Coir), Brooms, Masts, Yards, Iron old, Copper old (belonging to the Boiler), Copper Rivets and Scraps, Cases, Casks, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned. GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,

Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 25th March 1868.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM Co., LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE OF SALE.—Pursuant to an Order of the Court of Chancery of the 20th day of January 1868, NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamers *Jhelum*, *Indus*, *Seane*, *Gogra* and *Oobarah*, with Barges, Buildings, Machinery, Plant, Stores, Fuel, and Landed Property of the above Company on the River Indus and at Kurrachee, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in Kurrachee at the Office of the said Company, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of May 1868.

Further particulars of sale will appear in future Advertisements. FRANKLIN FOX,

Constituted Attorney for the Official Liquidators, Oriental Inland Steam Co., Ld., (in Liquidation).

Kurrachee, 4th March 1868.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MESSRS. R. FELL & SON have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Bank of India to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by private contract) on the premises, on the seventh day of April, at 12 o'clock noon—A House lately belonging to Govind Hurry Walekur, now an Insolvent under Act 28 of 1865, and situated at Poona, in the Sookroowar Peit (Grain Market Lane), admeasuring 100 feet in length and in breadth 47 feet on the one side, and 66 feet on the other side, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the east by a public road, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by a narrow lane and the property of Rojafaogod, and on or towards the south by a public road and the property of Nurotum Jugjeevundass, and which said premises are registered in the Books (Mookhi No. 202). The Trustees under Act 28 of 1865 of the Insolvent Govind Hurry Walekur concur in this sale and will join in the conveyance of the property. A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid at the time of sale. The remainder of the purchase money to be paid within two weeks, and all expenses of transfer &c. to be defrayed by purchaser. For further particulars apply to Messrs. R. FELL & SON, Poona; Mr. GUNNESS WASSUDEW, Pleader, Poona; the LIQUIDATORS BANK OF INDIA, Bombay; or to Mr. W. ADAMS, Managing Trustee of the Estate of Govind Hurry Walekur, High Court, Bombay.

FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, was held at its Office, No. 1 Church Street, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, when the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1.) Proposed by Lallahunkur Bhorabhoy, Esq., and seconded by Dorabjee Framjee, Esq.—That the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily, passed on the 29th February last, be confirmed.

(2.) Proposed by Muncheran Callandass, Esq., and seconded by Permanund Itchalall, Esq.—That the Resolution that Messrs. Lallandass Mohundass and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandi be appointed Liquidators without remuneration, beyond the usual fees allowed to Directors for meetings, passed on the 29th Feb. last, be confirmed.

(3.) Proposed by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and seconded by Dorabjee Framjee, Esq.—That the Resolution that the Liquidators have authority to transfer and sell the lands, houses, and other immoveable property, furniture, and implements, and 45 Shares in the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) belonging to the said Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) to the Frere Land Company (Limited), and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 7,500 fully paid up Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each in such last-mentioned Company, passed on the 29th February last, be confirmed.

(4.) Proposed by A. C. Brice, Esq., and seconded by Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq., and carried unanimously—That the Liquidators have power to compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims, whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory, or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to, or affecting the assets of the Company, or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts, or liabilities.

Bombay, 19th March 1868.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

NOTICES.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH

For the year ended 31st December 1867.

THE Directors have the pleasure to announce that, notwithstanding the depressed and unsettled state of trade, and the increased competition of other Offices, the transactions of the Indian Branch of this Company during the year 1867 exceeded those of any previous year since the first establishment of the business in this country.

885 Proposals were received for the Assurance of Rs. 48,55,554, of which 110 for Rs. 5,40,700 were declined.

807 New Policies were issued, assuring Rs. 42,01,503, and yielding Rs. 2,07,238-13-8 in annual premia.

117 Claims were reported by the decease of 84 Members, the aggregate of whose Policies, including Bonuses, amounted to Rs. 7,16,034-3,—a result somewhat in excess of the average rate of mortality.

While the sum of Rs. 7,50,534-8 contributed as follows was withdrawn from the Company's Funds by Representatives of deceased Assurans, viz:—

In respect of outstanding claims admitted in 1866, but maturing in 1867	Rs.	1,94,900 0 0
In respect of claims adjusted and falling due in 1867	"	5,66,634 8 0
	Rs.	7,61,534 8 0
Less recovered by re-assurance.....		11,000 0 0
Total...	Rs.	7,50,534 8 0

The Auditors, Messrs. J. C. Parry & K. C. Peters, also show that the Assets of the Indian Branch irrespective of the Capital and other Funds of the Company in London, amounted, on the 31st of December, to Rs. 16,21,501-3-8, the greater portion invested in Government Securities, and that the Premium Income of the Branch, after deducting Cancelments from death and other causes reached the large sum of Rs. 11,13,176-11-4 assuring Rs. 2,47,52,976-10-8 by 4332 Policies in force.

The excess in claims was partly owing to the deplorable Railway accidents in Western India, and partly to the unhealthy season by which an unusual number of Policies upon the lives of old Assurants lapsed. Thus the causes were exceptional, and the large amount paid is but an additional proof of the public usefulness of the Company.

The most striking feature of the year's transactions is undoubtedly the rapid growth of the New Business, which exceeded that of the previous year by nearly fifty per cent.—a rate of increase, looking to the Business done, believed to be altogether unprecedented.

The Directors have been ably supported by their Branch Boards and Agencies, and have pleasure in referring to the active exertions of Mr. D. McL. Slater, the Secretary at Bombay, and the unabated zeal of Mr. O'Brien at Madras.

To the Constituents of the Office the thanks of the Board are also due, and it is confidently hoped that they will continue to assist the management with their influence, in order to ensure that progress which is so essential for the strength and prosperity of the Institution. With such support—the Directors—secure in the energetic co operation of their Subsidiary Branch Establishments, and Agents, look forward with confidence to the future.

By order of the Directors of the Indian Branch,

(Signed) C. H. OGBOURNE,
Manager of Eastern Branches.

Calcutta, 29th February, 1868.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE COMPANY, 1867-8,

Trustees in London.

William Beattie, Esq., M. D. | The Hon. Richard Edward
Lt.-Col. James Cronnon. | Lt.-Col. Howard, C. B.
John Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. | Chas. Grenville Mansel, Esq.
| Fred. Boyd Marson, Esq.
Charles Hopkinson, Esq.

DIRECTORS OF INDIAN BUSINESS IN LONDON.

P. M. Tait, Esq., F. S. S.

INDIAN BRANCH.

CALCUTTA.

MANAGER OF EASTERN BRANCHES,

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F. S. S.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH,

Seth A. Apcar, Esq. (Messrs. Apcar & Co.), Merchant.—Director of the National Bank of India.

G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.—Director of the National Bank of India.

A. M. Dowleans, Esq., Vice-Chairman of the Justices of the Peace, and Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition.

F. G. Eldrige, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.

F. J. Ferguson, Esq. (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Fergusson), Solicitor.

Manackjee Rustomjee, Esq., Merchant.—Director of the National Bank of India.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Dr. Walter Kerr Waller.—Hours 10 to 11 A. M.
Dr. C. Macnamara.—Hours 11 to 12: Saturdays ½ past 3 to ½ past 4. P.M.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Stack, Collis and Mirfield.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

In consequence of the untimely death of one of the leading brokers of the town, Mr. Dadabhai Rustomji to-day, the market closed early. Back Bays closed at 510; Elphinstones 565; Mazagons 625. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,750 pr share
1,015,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	65 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New..	2½ p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
600,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	145 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5½ per share
1,000,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,00,00,0	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris.. ..	Nominal
1,000,00	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	14
				London & China Ba.	18½ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank.. ..	65½ p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	130
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 p. s
	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	010	052	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	120	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	77½ per sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,810	....	Bombay Ship Co....	2,100 per
260,000	2,500	2,500	28	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	555 per s
300,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co....	2,475 per share
120,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	....	Vizgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.....	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

LAND COMPANIES

1,000,000	10,000	5,300	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	500 per sh.
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co...	565 per sh.
1,980,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	85 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co. ..	145 per sh.
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	46 per sh.
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.s.	Port Canning... ..	340
2,250,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co...	980

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 15/16d.
Do. Credits..	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta....	At sight	98½.
Do.	30 days' sight..	98½.
Do.	60 Do. do.	98.
China..	60 ays' ight....	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities .. Mercantile Bills..	.. .. ..	6 percent 8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	92
.. ..	1842-43	
.. ..	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	107¾ to 107¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	112¾
Five and a half per cent.	.. .. ..	112¾ to 113¾
Municipal 8 per cent. Loan	.. .. ..	111¾.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	.. ..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	.. ..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	.. ..	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes ..	.. ..	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	.. ..	,, 225
Carolus	.. ..	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	.. ..	,, 220
German Crowns	.. ..	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	.. ..	,, 223
Bar Silver	.. ..	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	.. ..	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English..	.. ..	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL.

			PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee ..	Old ..	.. ..	172 to 175
Akote	.. ..	.. ..	
Khandeish.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	160 to 165
Barsee	.. ..	.. ..	
Dhollera	.. ..	.. ..	195 to 200
Bhownuggur ..	.. ..	.. ..	
Broach	.. ..	.. ..	195 to 197
Vingoria	.. ..	.. ..	185 to 187
Coompta	.. ..	.. ..	185 to 187
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	.. ..	195 to 200
Oomrawuttee ..	New ..	.. ..	210 to 215
Akote	.. ..	.. ..	
Broach	.. ..	.. ..	225 to 230
Dhollera	.. ..	.. ..	222 to 225
Bhownuggur ..	.. ..	.. ..	
Veeravali.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	190 to 205
Ready Sales...	...	...	950 Candies.
For delivery	...	...	700 ,,
Market strong—good demand.			

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for March 1868 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., (except on Saturdays, and on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P. M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Presidency Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to the abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by departments and regiments, and to payments being made on the days hereinnamed:—

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Friday and Saturday, 3rd and 4th, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Monday, the 6th, payment of Remittances to Bombay Officers and Establishment in Abyssinia.

On Wednesday, the 8th, H. M.'s 8th, Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion.

On Saturday, the 11th, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment N. I.

On Tuesday, the 14th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Thursday, the 16th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Friday, the 17th, Depôt of H. M.'s 25th Regiment N. I.

On Monday, the 20th, Ordnance Department.

On Tuesday, the 21st, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Wednesday, the 22nd, Byculla Schools.

No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Presidency Pay Office.

No monies will be received nor payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash-balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—APRIL 3.

Holloway, Captain, 91st Highlanders, proceeding, to Europe, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 3.

Meanie, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.
Astley, Captain, Chief Inspector of Musketry, on duty, to Poona.
Morant, Lieutenant, 1st Madras Cavalry, on duty, to Abyssinia.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—3RD APRIL.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London..	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
,, Liverpool.. ..	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route ..	.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
April 3	Sylvia	Peterson	Liverpool, Oct. 19.
	Palmas	Card	Liverpool, Nov. 9.
	Avimer	Bathe	Mauritius, Feb. 11.
	Bechercliass Ambiedaas ..	Mossop	Liverpool, Dec. 3.
	Penang (s)	McCallum ..	Bussorah, Mar. 20.
	Maria Elisc.. ..	Deurseen	Cardiff, Nov. 9.
	Dilbhur	Purdy	Kurrachee Mar. 31
	Rowena	Bilton.. ..	Newcastle Oct. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 3	British Nation ..	Rowe	Annesley Bay.
	Empress	Ellis	Annesley Bay.
	Sattara (s).. ..	ngton	Annesley Bay.
	Hydrabad	exter ..	Liverpool.
	Otago	Breakenridge.	Akyab.
	Ross Bonheur ..	Logie	Liverpool.
	Montrose	McIntyre ..	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer *Salsette*, Parish, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Sea Pink* Farrell, to Liverpool.
Ship *Sammendel*, Murdock, to Liverpool.
Ship *Fleur De Lis*, Thomson, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Derbyshire*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Ardeg*, to Havre.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Bechercliass Ambiedass*, on the 4th March, spoke the Ship *James Sedden*, from Liverpool to Bombay, in lat. 2-57, S., long. 7-21, E. 105 days out.

On the 28th March, spoke the Dutch, Ship *Elize*, in lat. 4° 13. N., long. 64-4, E. 128 days out.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS issued on the 9th instant and intervening days to the 11th April, will be AVAILABLE for RETURN *on any day up to and including 14th April* 1868.

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd April 1868.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED—1843.

Messrs. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. P. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 1st instant, that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and in event of the said Resolution being confirmed, to appoint one or more Liquidators in terms of Act X. of 1866.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd April 1868.

NOTICE.—VERBAL TENDERS will be received at this Office, at 1 P. M. on MONDAY the 6th instant, from parties willing to undertake the execution of ORDINARY REPAIRS for the season 1868-69 to the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the PRESIDENCY.

The Survey Reports and Estimates of the above repairs can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

A deposit of 10 per cent will be required from the lowest bidders at the conclusion of the sale, and the same will be forfeited to Government in the event of their evading or delaying to sign their contracts.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 3rd April 1868.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 15th instant, at 2 P. M., for the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ended 31st October 1867.

2. To elect two Directors in lieu of two retiring in rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

4. To take into consideration the propriety of declaring a dividend.

5. To transact such other business as may be laid before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6TH to the 16TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VISGAS & Co., Secretaries.

B. N. I. Co.'s Office, 3rd April 1868.

WINDING UP.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF, for CASH only, at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders.

Their Stock is of too varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists:—

AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPER, HIP AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; REQUISITES FOR THE SICK CHAMBER AND NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROLEIERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR, AND CLAY PIPES, CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC, GOA POWDER, an infallable cure for Ringworm, GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, MACASSAR OIL, ODONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSERY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.

An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS.

They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.

R. & Co would particularly beg to call the attention of Messes, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Ærated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EITHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILTA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.

A small consignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8 per dozen nett. Discount on large orders

A BANKER'S SAFE, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft. by 2½., well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P.S.—Messrs. R & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Constituents who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to pay what they owe to the Firm as early as possible.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scindie Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Goods, per "HARTFELL," COURTNAY, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain COURTNAY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Courtnay.

Bombay, 2nd April 1868.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday Evening.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
OF TO-DAY WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES:—
I.—The Irish Land Problem.
II.—A Submarine Telegraph from Suez to Bombay.
III.—Commission of Inquiry into the Old Bank of Bombay.
IV.—English Treatment of Indian Land Tenures.
THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPH INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK.
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition... Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition ,, 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... ,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES

For Poona on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Poona on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Poona on the S. E. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiwar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Sanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon to 3 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully-prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named *i*—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure
Ceylon			
Penang			
Singapore			
Hongkong			
Cape of Good Hope	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Mauritius			
Natal			
Reunion			
St. Helena			
Muscat	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Persian Gulf			
Bussorah			
Bagdad			
Mandaghery			
Pingoorla			
Goa			
Karwar			
Beypore	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Mangalore			
Cochin			
Calicut			
Cannanore			
Tellicherry			
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding 300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
,, 600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
,, 900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
,, 1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above 1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	4 0

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1868.

NOTWITHSTANDING the declaration of the English Government that the Abyssinian Force will be withdrawn as soon as it has effected the release of the prisoners, the majority of Englishmen have, we suspect, a lurking wish that, now we are in the country, we shall not leave it, unless we find that, politically or materially, it is not worth keeping. We are somewhat startled, however, by an argument against the immediate evacuation of Abyssinia by the English from a quarter from which we should the least have expected it; but when a distinguished Frenchman comes forward and tells us in one of the March numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* that the "only real danger" (*seul danger reel*) is that England will "evacuate Eastern Africa and leave Abyssinia a "prey to the anarchy which the fall of Theodorus II, cannot fail to inaugurate," we must own that there is a radical contradiction between the instincts of Frenchmen and those of, at least, the English Government. M. Guillaume Lejean, a name well known to the world, and the writer of the article before us, speaks the undoubted sentiments of the French people; that is, the sentiments they would unanimously profess were the expedition a French enterprise, and sentiments which their jealousy of England and disbelief in the professions of the English Government rather betray than conceal. Frenchmen feel that had good luck blessed them with an excuse as valid as England's for invading Abyssinia, they would have stuck by it, and made of it a new Algeria, Their quick apprehension would have told them that the possession of Abyssinia would have been a splendid offset to the English occupation of India, that it would have given them a new Empire in a most commanding position, for it would have given them the entire control of the Red Sea; and it would have vitally influenced, not only the solution of the Eastern question, but the position of England in the East. The French occupation of Abyssinia, would have turned Egypt practically into a French Satrapy, if French influence had been allowed to develop itself unrestrained, and would have suggested as the only true and effective counterpoise, the occupation in the long run of so much of Egypt by England as would have suited England's purpose. Such an occupation, moreover, besides the gratification it would have yielded to French vanity, and besides the political advantages it would have brought to France, has something in it which would have commended itself with unusual force to the French imagination. The sympathy which France has long professed in the regeneration of the Eastern Christians would have found in Abyssinia a new object and a new outlet, and it is impossible to believe that France, once in Abyssinia, would ever have surrendered the Abyssinian Christians to the tender mercies of their Mussulman neighbours. M. Lejean in commenting on the results in Abyssinia of the speedy withdrawal of the English troops, (while he says on mere internal political grounds that such withdrawal will be "a day as disastrous for Abyssinia as the "Mussulman invasions of the sixteenth century,") remarks that the "sole result of the English "expedition will be to extinguish, for the ad- "vantage of the Egyptian barbarians, the last "nation which in the East, has succeeded in "preserving a Christian civilization against the "rising tide of Islamism." It cannot but be acknowledged that these sentiments are both Catholic and generous. It remains to be seen, the same writer says, further on, "whether the English Government will favour the reorganization of Abyssinia for England's advantage and our own, or precipitately rush from it, as one leaves a burning ship, and make of it a forsaken wreck, lost to Europe and civilization." Unfortunately, M. Lejean's remonstrances come too late, for England has already publicly pledged her good faith that her sole object is to release the prisoners, and that she will leave Abyssinia whenever that object has been accomplished. The policy may be wrong, and the enunciation of it was certainly premature; we think there was even some of that pusillanimity which now manifests itself in all our foreign action apparent in volunteering to Europe any information whatever regarding our ulterior designs. Publicity is one of the conditions under which England enters into war; but no other European power who might have been called upon to undertake the duty laid on England, would have condescended, as if afraid of awkward questions being put, to explain beforehand to Europe its final intentions, or to hamper its policy in the face of unforeseen events. The professions of the Commander-in-Chief in connection with the whole conduct of the exhibition, his proclamation and personal pledges to the Native Chiefs, have also committed England to the duty of instantly retiring from the country whenever its purpose is accomplished. The national honour is now compromised, and there is no room for re-opening the question. M. Lejean certainly does not contemplate a permanent occupation by England, his idea being that we should set up a native ruler under English protectorate in Abyssinia, until social order and material prosperity evolve themselves out of the present anarchy. On the assumption that England will carry out its avowed policy of withdrawing, he suggests that we should leave a thousand Sniders as a gift to the new King whom we should set up, and a number of subordinate English officers to drill and train for him a native army. We have no faith in M. Lejean's plan. There is no alternative before us but military occupation or complete withdrawal. We must either garrison the country with a view to governing it through a puppet King or an English Viceroy, or leave not a single man behind us. Our promise apart, there are strong political reasons both for and against occupation. One reason against annexation is that, England has more territories than she has now stomach for, which is founded on the growing tendency to view the relations of the integral portions of the Empire on mere pounds, shillings and pence principles, and also on the conviction that her interests are too scattered and multitudinous to admit of adequate defence by the mother-country. On the other hand, it is patent that so long as the Eastern question is unadjusted any European power holding Abyssinia holds the key of the position. It could control the movements and policy of Egypt, who would not dare to be obstructive or troublesome to the power securely seated in her rear, and able at any moment to let slip the dogs of war, and lead a wild Christian people upon her, on an anti-Mussulman campaign. Egypt is already a powerful Empire, and her ambition is growing with what it feeds upon. M. Lejean who has no dread of Abyssinia being taken under the protection of England dreads its threatened annexation by Egypt. Commenting on the movement of the Egyptian troops towards the Abyssinian frontier he declares that the aggression is almost equal to the loss of a battle by England, and with a clearness of vision which contrasts well with the selfish instincts of those tax-payers who counselled an Anglo-Egyptian alliance, he says, "there is only one remedy for this conduct of "Egypt, and that is that England shall stop it by "a categorical veto, which will leave her own responsibility unfettered in the future as it will in "the present." The politics of Englishmen are not sentimental, and if, when we retire, Egypt should enter upon a campaign of her own, England will see her annex Abyssinia probably without regret.

The puppet-king whom M. Lejean would have us set up is the son of Theodorus; but England remembers the last example of kingmaking in Mexico, and will not, out of sentiment, commit herself to bolstering up a ruler whose sovreignty she would have to guarantee against all comers by farther expeditions if necessary. Infinitely better would it be to retain possession of Abyssinia ourselves, and if we do govern it through a mock king, see that the mock king shall execute our will with reference to the internal administration. But even this is denied us, and however tempting might be the Abyssinian plum, it would be a disgrace to England to sneak into the country on a false plea, and break our faith with the world to gratify our coveteousness.

MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, goes home by to-day's steamer. During the six to seven years that he has been connected with the Bank, Mr. Campbell has acquired a high reputation amongst business-men. Courteous, quiet, decidedly clever, forming and acting upon his own opinions, Mr. Campbell fully deserves honour. Of late his health has suffered from business anxieties, pressure of work, and lengthened residence in the East without a change. He now goes home; and we feel certain that all business-men in India, and many others, will unite with us in wishing Mr. Campbell a pleasant voyage to Europe, and a happy meeting with relatives and old friends.

LATEST NEWS.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

CALCUTTA, 3RD APRIL.

Govt. Securities. { Fours 7 to 7¼. Fives 8½. Five and a half 13½.
Exchange six month's sight 1s. 11½d.
Freight—Dead Weight, Rice, £3 7s. 6d.
Jute, £3 10s.
Seeds, Linseed, £3 5s.
Shirtings Rs. 5-13 to 6.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-6 to 2-8.
No. 40 Mule Twist, 6 annas.
Market for Piece Goods moderate demand.
Market for Twist quiet.

By Indian Telegraph.

MADRAS, 3RD APRIL.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half 12½ premium. Fives, 8 premium. Fours, 7½ discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 7/16d.
Dead weight ⅔.
Light freight £5 5s. to £6.
Cotton £4. to £4 5s.
Interest on Loans, 4½ per cent.
Money Market, easy.
40 inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 5-14 to Rs. 6. Very little doing.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 3-13 to 3-14. Very little doing.
Shipments of Cotton for week ended 28th March 7,173 cwt.

AFGHANISTAN.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

5th March.—News was received from Swat into Cabul to-day to the effect that Prince Ferozeshah of the Royal family of Delhi, who was reported in a previous letter to have arrived at Swat, has now been expelled by the Akhoond Sahib from his territory. The reason was, that the Shahzadah, while a guest of the Akhoond Sahib, was making intrigues with the Afghanees, Eusoofzies, and other hill tribes to raise a strong party under his control. The Mullicks and Kardars of the Akhoond Sahib informed their master of the fact in time, and the Akhoond, fearing lest Ferozeshah might raise disturbances in his territory, lost no time in driving out the Prince from his country with his companions, with strict orders for his officials not to allow the suspicious man to enter into his territory again. The Shahzadah then went to Teerah and Kotah, but as the people of those places, who entertain strong hatred and antipathy against strangers, showed him no hospitality, the unfortunate man was obliged to leave those places also soon after his arrival, and was now stationed at Kahbull river, which he reached by the Chitral route. Sirdar Zikrya Khan, son of the late Sirdar Sooltan Jan, had lately proceeded to Nimar in Jellalabad by orders of the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan. A purwannah was this day written by the Moostoufee as ordered by the Ameer Sahib, directing the Sirdar to come back to Cabul. A petition was received by the Ameer from Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan this day, submitting that according to the information received by him from Ghoolam Mahomed Khan, the Naib at Gurishk, Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan has written General Farmooz Khan, directing the latter to proceed from Teerah to Gurishk at once with all the Herat troops under his command. Mahomed Yakoob Khan has besides written the General to inform him that he was to join his camp shortly afterwards.

6th March.—As *Nowroz*, or the new day of the year, is drawing near, and the new official year, according to the usage of the Cabul durbar will commence from that day, the Ameer has directed his attention towards examining the accounts of the year about to close. He will also examine the accounts of the time of his predecessor, the late Ameer Mahomed Afzul Khan, and so the officials of the Syre Chabootra and other establishments are in great anxiety and perplexity as to what befals them. The Ameer, as he is engaged in seeing the statements of these accounts, along with the Moostoufee Abdool Khalique Khan, has ordered that no durbars presided over by him are to be held till he goes through the entire accounts of the State. The Governors at Candahar, Ghiznee, Khelat, Korum, Jellalabad, &c., &c., have been desired to forward the accounts of all incomes and expenditures in their respective territories for the perusal of the Ameer. Sirdar Ahmud Khan has been ordered to decide all criminal cases, while Sirdar Ghoolam Mahomed Khan is directed to hear the civil suits; the *salaam* of no Sirdar or Khan to be taken, and none introduced to the Ameer's presence except on most urgent business. The officials and others at the head of departments are trembling with fear,

THE CHARGE OF SWINDLING IN THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

YESTERDAY afternoon BALLA BHASKERJEE, a clerk was again placed at the bar before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and charged with the theft of several articles of furniture in possession of his employer, the Administrator General of Bombay.

Mr. Hearn appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw for the defence; and the latter proceeded to call witnesses for the defence, to show that the real value of the articles was below rupees fifty.

Mooljee Rowjee stated that he had been a furniture dealer for the last seven or eight years. He considered the table before the Court was worth Rs. 12, chairs Rs. 4-4, couch Rs. 7, iron bedstead Rs. 12 or 13, mattresses Rs. 2, and washhand-stand Rs. 5.—Three other witnesses corroborated this testimony.

His Worship said there was no need to call any further evidence to prove the value of the articles. It was quite clear from the evidence before the Court, that the real value was Rs. 42-8. But before proceeding to dispose of the case summarily and cross-examining all the witnesses for the prosecution, he had to ask one or two questions at Mr. Loudon.

Mr. Loudon on his former oath stated—The prisoner at the bar was in his service for three and a half years. So far as he believed this was his first offence. He had borne a good character.

His Worship said that he would adjudicate the case summarily.

Mr. Bailey on being cross-examined by Mr. Pestonjee said—I never lived with Mr. Burden. I was not a frequent visitor of that gentleman. I used to go to the house of the deceased once or twice a week, and when I went to him I did not make any enquiry about his furniture. Under the instructions of the Commissioner of Police I went to the house of the deceased and made a list of his furniture. I went with Mr. Superintendent Lockley and Mr. Superintendent Mills to the house of the deceased. It was not in the charge of any one until the list was made. I lived in the same house with the deceased, but in another room. After the list was made the things remained in the room. They were in charge of a sepoy. The same sepoy is doing duty there now. Mr. Lockley made out the list at the dictation of myself and Mr. Mills. He was writing on that square table. The furniture was lying all in front of him. I don't think he looked at every article when he wrote it down, but I looked carefully at those articles. After the list was made out the articles were left there. No mistake occurred in inserting the articles in the list. The list was sent to the Mazagon Police Office. I delivered the list to Mr. Edginton. I am sure I don't know how long it took in making out the list. I saw an advertisement announcing an intended sale of the articles. The advertisement drew my attention to inquire into this matter. I am not a creditor of the deceased. On the morning of the sale my attention was drawn by the advertisement. There were lots of old furniture lying in the auction room. When I went to the auction I immediately recognised the articles belonging to the deceased. I also asked the auctioneer about the articles. I saw the boots and shoes when they were bought by the deceased. I believe one pair was used, and the other was not. I believe the deceased said to me that he paid for them Rs. 16. These boots and shoes before the Court were never in possession of the deceased. When I found that these things were missing, I went to the auctioneer about it. I stopped the sale. I asked him to stop the sale till I saw Mr. Souter about it. I had not the list of the articles with me when I went to the auction room. I can tell you nearly all that belonged to the deceased. I did not see Mr. Souter until the following morning. I told Mr. Edginton that lots of articles were substituted. He told me to buy the substituted articles, and he would then write to Mr. Loudon. The auctioneer said he had sold the iron-bedstead and the couch, and I understood Mr. Souter to order him to bring them back. I apprehended the prisoner in the Girgaum Road. Mr. Souter had told me to get him, and when a clerk runs away under such circumstances I would apprehend him. He was in a shigram, and I in buggy. I stopped the shigram and he invited me to come into it, and I did so. I sat down beside him, but had not time to speak to him, when Mr. Souter passed, and cried out to bring him along. When we got to his house, he offered to show the goods. I am postive it was he that did so, and not Balkrushna. I don't recollect if the latter was there or not. I had spoken to Balkrushna before at the office, and asked him where the things were. He replied that it was no good bothering him, but to go and ask defendant who knew about them. I took him into my custody by order of Mr. Souter, until some one told me the defendant had bolted from the office and then I left Balkrushna and went after him. Balkrushna was in the chowkey the whole of that night. I believe Mr. Edington said there was no case against him, but he may have been in custody after Mr. Showell had discharged the defendant on bail. I cannot swear that Balkrushna said before Mr. Edgington that he carried the things safely from the Administrator General's office, and that he did not know how the five articles had got to Sagoona's house. I may have been in the other room at the time. I do not know that there had to be an application made to the Magistrate to get Balkrushna out of prison on the day after the defendant. I saw a letter from the Chief Magistrate to Mr. Souter or Mr. Edgington asking why he was in custody, and I stated that he was not in custody. On the night when they were in custody before they were in Court they were in different chowkies for the ends of justice—that they might not communicate with each other. I had my eye on them in the office, and I don't know that I told Balkrushna he was no longer in custody.

This witness was further examined as to the circumstances when they were shown the furniture in Sagoona's house, and His Worship then adjourned the further hearing till Wednesday next at noon.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—3RD APRIL.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

A CURIOUS CASE OF CHEATING.—John McKnight, an European, was charged with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of two Cashmere dressing-gowns, two Cashmere cloaks, two gold lace caps, and certain other goods, of the aggregate value of Rs. 469, the property of one Jayram Kurrumchund.

The prosecutor said—I am a hawker of shawls and live at MandveeBunder. I know the prisoner by sight. On Saturday last at three o'clock in the afternoon, I in company with another hawker named Dhurrumdas Punjoomull, and a Mooltanee and two coolies went to the prisoner's bungalow, near Government House, Pareil, where the prisoner was. We asked him if he wanted anything. He called us into his house, and I and Dhurumdas went in and showed him our goods. He purchased from me a lot of goods, namely, two gold embroidered table covers, three cloaks, one small child's coat, two Cashmere caps, and the price settled for all was Rs. 384. I asked for the money, when the prisoner said that it being Saturday the Bank may have been closed. I then told him to give me a cheque, and I would take it on Monday, and get it cashed at the Bank. The prisoner then wrote a cheque and handed it to me, telling me it was for Rs. 384 and on the Bombay Bank. I then left the place and came to my dwelling-house at Bholeshwur in the evening. I showed the cheque to a Purvoe at the Bholeshwur temple. He told me that the Bank had been closed, and that the cheque was not a proper one. I then went to an European constable taking the cheque along with me, and I showed it to him. He took me to the Superintendent, Mr. Bailey, who gave orders on the subject, and I returned home. On Sunday night about, 11 o'clock, I had occasion to go to the constable. When I returned home I found the prisoner at my house. He had brought the bundle of things with him. The other hawker was present at the time. The Constable after some talk with prisoner in English, which I did not understand, took us all with the property to the Superintendent, who ordered me to go, and to attend on Monday. The property is that now before the Court; of three cheques now shown to me, I cannot recognize that given to me by the prisoner, as I cannot read English.

Mr. J. Killen, European constable, stated that on Saturday evening last, about 8 o'clock, the prosecutor came to him and asked him if the three cheques which he showed to him were genuine. He examined the cheques, and in consequence of what the man told him he took him to Mr. Superintendant Bailey, and under his instructions he searched for the prisoner, and found him in a house at Mandvee sitting on a chair, and the property before the Court beside him. He took the prisoner to Mr. Bailey along with the property.

In his cross-examination the witness said, that when he saw the prisoner at the house of the prosecutor, he said he was very willing to come along with him, and that if he was aware that the police were taking steps in the matter he would have come to him to see about giving up the property, or words to that effect, and that he must have been drunk at the time he wrote the cheques. The prisoner made the same statement before Mr. Souter.

After the examination of two or three more witnesses, His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Session of the High Court.

Mr. Branson defended the prisoner.

DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Chand Imambux was charged with defrauding the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, by continuing his journey in a railway carriage beyond the place to which he had paid his fare. The man pleaded guilty to the chrrge and was fined Rs. 5

THEFT.—LUXUMON Pandoo, a vagrant, was charged with stealing twelve rupees in cash, belonging to one Luxumon Govind. The prisoner admitted the offence, and being an old offender was sent to the County Jail for three months.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

IMPORTANT DECISION FOR CREDITORS OF BANKRUPT COMPANIES.

A CASE of considerable importance with regard to the time for lodging claims against joint stock companies in liquidation was decided by the High Court on Thursday. It came originally before the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp in Chambers under Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of Dadabhoy Byramjee (lately D. Byramjee and Company) on an application by the Commercial Bank of India, that Mr. James Taylor, the liquidator of the estate of Dadabhoy, should attend and show cause why that Bank should not be at liberty to come in and prove their claim of Rs. 1,34,900, against that estate, and why they should not be entitled to be paid dividends thereon rateably with the other creditors on the estate, whether the same had been declared or not. Mr. Westropp first granted the application on the 12th March, and the hearing was fixed for the 21st of that month. Mr. Green for the applicants then applied for the granting of the application, and Mr. Pigot, for the liquidator, mentioned the case of the Asiatic Bank, which also claimed on the same estate,—The sitting Judge, however, postponed the case in order to get the views of the other Judges in regard to the authorities, and accordingly the case was taken up for argument before Mr. Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent on Thursday last.

Parties were agreed as to the facts of the case, and these were stated in an affidavit by Mr. James Greenwood, accountant in the Commercial Bank, of which the following was the substance:—That the estate of Dadabhoy was indebted to the Commercial Bank Rs. 1,34,900 in respect of a call of £10 equivalent to Rs. 100 per share on 1,349 shares in the Bank in the name of Dadabhoy, under an order of the High Court of Chancery in England, dated 23rd December 1867. That by order, on the 30th August 1866, resolutions to wind up the estate of Dadabhoy, which were adopted at a meeting of his creditors held on the 27th August, were confirmed, and by a subsequent order James Taylor was directed to carry on the liquidation of the estate alone. That by a further order of Court on the 5th April 1867, it was ordered that the creditors of Dadabhoy—who had not then done so—should send particulars of their debts and claims to Mr. T. F. Punnett, manager for the trustees of the estate, at his office on or before Friday, 19th April, or in default they would be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of assets that might be made before such debts or claims were proved. That he had been informed, and believed, that at that meeting held on the 27th August 1866, a statement was made and laid before the meeting of Dadabhoy's affairs, and amongst other things, it appeared that he held 1,349 shares in the Commercial Bank. That he believed a first dividend was paid to the creditors of the estate on the 29th June 1867, and that a second was declared payable on 23rd January last, and that from the last set of accounts of the estate on the 6th September last, there appeared to have been a balance in the trustees' hands of Rs. 9,517-9-6. Documents were attached to the affidavit, one of which was a letter of date 27th January from the manager for the trustees, stating that as the call for Rs. 100 per share on the contributaries of the Bank was not made before the High Court's order of 6th April last calling on creditors to prove their claims before the 19th of that month, the claim by the liquidator of the Commercial Bank for the amount of that call, could not be admitted for the first dividend.

Mr. Pigot appeared and showed cause on behalf of the trustees of Dadabhoy Byramjee, whilst Mr. Green and Mr. White—instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—appeared for the liquidator of the Commercial Bank, and supported the application on his behalf. A lengthy debate took place regarding the law as to the admission of the claim—the case engaging the Court for most part of the day.

Mr. Justice Westropp said, the Court saw nothing in the order of 5th April made by Sir C. Sargent which excluded the liquidator of the Commercial Bank from claiming out of the assets now in hand the amount of the first dividend. That order seemed to be in perfect consistence with the order of the Court of Bankruptcy in England, which admitted a party who had not come in before the declaration of the first dividend, but who came in before the declaration of the second and other dividends, to be paid—if the assets were sufficient for the purpose—the amount of the previous dividends as well as those declared subsequent to his coming in. It was his own fault no doubt if he hung back. A party must lie a considerable time out of his money if he did not come forward to receive his dividend at the time it was declared payable. But if the assets were available, the course of equity seemed to be that he should receive a share equally with the other creditors, though he was not at liberty to disturb any payment made to them in consequence of his absence. Under these circumstances this Court thought the liquidator of the Commercial Bank was entitled to receive the first and second dividends out of the assets which were now in the hands of the liquidators of the estate of Dadabhoy Byramjee on the call for Rs. 100 per share. The claim before him in Chambers was only in respect of that call, no larger claim was suggested at that time; and the claim made before him was the only matter now adjourned into Court. No other had been suggested, and in point of fact the learned counsel for the liquidator had abandoned the other claim formerly, as he was not in a position to sustain it—being unfurnished with any evidence, to enable the Court to estimate any claim beyond the Rs. 100. He had not put them in possession of that, so that they could not now with satisfaction to themselves or justice to the other creditors, say that the liquidators would be entitled hereafter to receive anything further than the dividend in respect of the call already made. They had got nothing to assist them in stating what debts are proveable under Act 28 unless they looked to the practice of the Insolvent Court. Now the Act Victoria 11 and 12, c. 21, Sec. 40, stated that all such debts as are proveable in the Bankruptcy Court in England (under the 6 Geo. IV. c. 16, or any other statute then in force or thereafter to be passed relative to Bankrupts) were also proveable under Insolvency. The Court, then, thought this claim good under section 75 of the English Companies' Act of 1861,—that it was proveable there, and if so it was proveable here. The practice in Bankruptcy in England was quite consistent with the section of the Bankruptcy Consolidation Act of 1849. That was a practice which existed long before the passing of that Act: and the section which had been read by his learned brother showed that the practice was recognized then—that a creditor who came in after the first dividend if there were enough to pay this first dividend, may receive it before any further dividend were made. The case of the Asiatic Bank was not before them, but what was good for the Commercial Bank was good for the other.

Sir Charles Sargent said he concurred with Mr. Westropp, and thought that sections 25 and 15 of Act 28 clearly showed that this Court should be guided by the practice of the Insolvency Court in determining all disputes and questions which arose between creditor and debtor or claimant, and specially pointed out the principal data that should be brought to the notice of the Court, and that all questions between a trader and his creditor might be brought to the notice of the Judge sitting in Chambers for his decision. Then the 25th section said that the Judge in Chambers was empowered to make any order that could be made by a Commissioner of the Insolvency Court. On consideration of these two sections it seemed to him that the Judge should be guided by the practice of the Insolvency Court. The practice of the Insolvency Court here was by the Acts 11 and 12 Vic. assimilated to the practice for the time being of the Bankruptcy Court in England. The winding up Act must *pro tanto* be regarded in the light of the Bankruptcy Act, and therefore it came at least within the spirit of the Acts 11 and 12 Vic., c. 21. The result of the appeal therefore was that the law was in fact to be determined by that section of the English winding up Act.

An order was accordingly passed in favour of the Commercial Bank.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY.

In an Appeal Court held yesterday before the Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould and Sir Charles Sargent, this insolvency was brought up on appeal against the decision of the Judge in the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

The Advocate General said he appeared for Mr. Marriott on behalf of the insolvent, and he believed a copy of the evidence and notice of the hearing had been sent to the attorneys on the other side, but no appearance was made. Perhaps this was not to be wondered at, for the Judge in the other Court had thrown the objections raised by the opposing creditor all to the winds, and had refused the application on a point that had never been raised, and in connection with which, not a little of evidence had been led. The Judge had dismissed the application on the ground that the insolvent had falsely represented that the firm was indebted to his deceased father. This had been done, though not a single question had been put during the whole of the trial as to whether the father was a partner in the business—in short the judgment had come on every one with surprise.

Mr. Mayhew interrupted by saying he was instructed to say that no notice of this hearing of appeal had been given to the opposing creditor, who was at present at Surat.

The Advocate General replied that he was instructed that notice had been given, and if the man had run away to Surat that was his own fault. Then the attorneys should have enquired about the appeal, and he submitted that this delay was a trifling with the Court. He questioned too whether since all the objections of the opposing creditor had been repelled, he had really a *locus standi* at this stage of the case.

Sir Charles Sargent said the case was previously before the Court and agreed to be heard this day, and he recollected that Mr. Justice Westropp put a special obligation on the insolvent to give notice of the hearing to the opposing creditor.

After some further discussion the case was continued till Monday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CATHEDRAL AND THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have to go to Matheran to-day, but, on my return, I will reply in explanation to what has been very inaccurately stated in your issue of yesterdays, respecting the Trustees of the Cathedral and the Fort Christian School.—I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

F. J. SPRING.

Friday, 3rd April.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SECUNDRABAD, 30TH MARCH.

MR. ROBERTS, the Resident, arrived here on the 28th instant. Sir Salar Jung despatched a strong guard of honour to Sholapore to await the Resident's arrival there, who came *via* Bombay. Great things are expected of Mr. Roberts, especially the weeding of the city of Hydrabad of all such rebellious and refractory subjects, who think it no harm to attempt the life of the Prime Minister in open day. It would appear that the Prime Minister has not yet decided upon hanging the miscreant who attempted his life the other day.

Rumour has it here that Mr. George Campbell, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is about to resign his office from ill health, that Sir George Couper, Bart., succeeds him, that Mr. C. Bernard, the Secretary, is to be made Commissioner of Nagpore, vice Egerton promoted to the Financial Commissionership of the Punjab; that Mr. Grant is to be made the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, vice Bernard; Mr. Malcolm Low, Settlement Commissioner vice Grant; Capt. Twyford, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpore, vice Low; Mr. Morris, Divisional Commissioner of Hoshungabad, vice Major Hector Mackenzie, proceeding to England on furlough. Mr. Scarlett Campbell, the Judicial Commissioner for the Central Provinces, resigns his office also by going home on three years' furlough, and it remains to be seen whether Mr. Lyall, from East Berar, will not be offered the appointment. Major Peter Dods, the Director of Public Instruction for the Central Provinces, also resigns his post, and Mr. Colin Browning, M. A., succeeds him as Inspector General of Education and not as Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Martin, the Collector of Customs, goes away on six months' leave to Simla in consequence of ill health, and so does Mr. Collector Ives. Mr. George Law's services in the Customs Department have been dispensed with; he was an assistant patrol in Sumbulpore. The Hyderabad and Secunderbad folks are looking out anxiously for Dave Carson and his Minstrels' visit to this place. Some circus amateurs from Bangalore are here, but they are allowed to perform only at Chudderghat. Dave and his troupe would be vastly patronized if they came down here.—Dave might take the the hint about Monsieur Hillier having been handsomely provided for by the Rajah of Mysore. The amateurs of Secundrabad have been amusing the public here with theatrical performances,—they gave three nights, the lasty being styled the "Grand Cantonment Night." The did well, and deserve the thanks of the public. Mr. Thoy's Easter raffle is being circulated in cantonment, it comes off on the 11th April.

Major Aubrey Saunders was installed Master of Lodge St. John on the night of the 28th instant, and Mr. Apothecary Juce nominated Senior Warden of the said Lodge: both are declared to be excellent Masons, and the right men in the right place.

Brigadier D'Sausmaret arrived here the other day, the usual salute from the Elephant Battery announcing the same:—he is come here instead of Brigadier General Grant, who is gone home.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(Pall Mall Gazette, March 6.)

THE second member appointed by the House of Representatives to impeach President Johnson before the Senate is Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and not Mr. Kingham, as the Atlantic cable informed us. Mr. Bingham, formerly a judge, has hitherto been opposed to impeachment, but is now ardently in favour of it. One of Mr. Reuter's telegrams, informed us that the new legislature of New Jersey has rescinded its ratification of the constitutnal amendment "regulating negro suffrage." It should be known even to Mr. Reuter's agents that the amendment in question is that simply abolishing slavery. The New Jersey legislature probably passed its measure merely for moral effect, as in the case of a similar action by the Ohio legislature; the prevailing opinion of all parties in Congress was that such votes could not now affect an article which the Executive has proclaimed to be ratified and an integral part of the Constitution.

The luminous intellect of Mr. Serjeant Gaselee has discovered a new point which ought at once to be added to the People's Charter. In the House of Commons last night he asserted that the execution of criminals in private was essentially "a poor man's question, for the poor man had a right to be hanged in public." In the learned Serjeant's opinion, hanging is not half so bad as it otherwise would be, as long as it affords the victim an opportunity of speaking in public. Besides, he thinks that people are sometimes hanged in a very rude manner as it is, and there would probably be still less politeness on the part of the executioner if the interview took place in private. Mr. Gaselee's argument reminds us of a complaint we once heard an old sailor make of the absence of ceremonial with which floggings were now-a-days administered in the navy. Formerly flogging was a "regular cocked-hat affair," and the old fellow evidently thought that if a man was to have his back subjected to the cat, he ought at least to be allowed the enjoyment of feeling that he was playing a prominent part in a great public ceremony.

The Bill introduced into Parliament by Lord Robert Montagu in the agricultural interest, to establish a new cattle market for all foreign cattle and sheep imported into London, is referred to a committee of twelve members, consisting of six Ministerialists and six Liberals. But while the Conservative members are likely to support the Government measure, we are not sure that the Liberal county members may not be sorely tempted to take the same course by their agriculaural predilections; so that the tribunal is scarcely so satisfactory as might be wished for a subject of such importance. For some years half the consumption of butchers' meat in the metropolis has been supplied by foreign importation. The importers brought before the committee of 1866 strong evidence to show that a separate market would mean increased market dues and diminished facilities for selling, and that the profit on imported cattle is too small to bear reduction without destroying the supply; and that committee reported against the separation of the markets. It is to be hoped that the county feeling which carried the Cattle Plague Bill will not influence the present committee to sanction a reversal of free-trade policy in an article of such general consumption. The present proposal ought certainly not to be sanctioned without very cautions and impartial consideration.

Writing on the 29th, our Roman correspondent says:—"The event of the week here is the arrival of Cardinal Morichini, who on account of his liberal principles, was sent in 1847 to the Emperor of Austria, with the famous letter from Pius IX., requesting the Kaiser to make a voluntary surrender of his Italian possessions. The Cardinal has come to Rome at the solicitation of some of his liberal brethren of the sacred college, to exert his influence with the Pope in favour of a *modus vivendi* with Italy, and the concession of reforms to the Romans. As the ministerial crisis not only continues, but is assuming larger proportions, there is a possibility that Cardinal Morichini may be called upon to take the place of Cardinal Antonelli, and form a new cabinet. The Jesuits, however, are stil masters of the situation, and may be able to overrule the liberal tendencies of the Pope, and keep things in the groove which has brought the Papacy to its present position.—The Holy Father has accepted the offer made to him by the Primate of Hungary and other Hungarian prelates to furnish him with three squadrons of Hussars, to be mounted and equipped at their expense. Some volunteers are expected also from Canada, and will on their arrival be formed into a separate corps. The Pontifical army is to receive other additions, and undergo some transformations, General Kanzler having issued an order of the day, which organizes the Swiss carabineers as a regiment, and decrees the enrolment of a new battalion for the Roman Legion.—Count de Sartiges recently called on the Roman municipality to provide quarters for General Dumont, commandant of the division of occupation; and the General has, in consequence, been put in possession of the apartments at the Palazzo Simonetti, previously assigned to General de Failly.—On the last day of the carnival, a family council was held at the Farnese Palace relative to the marriage of Count de Caserte, younger brother of Francis II., when it was resolved that he should be united to the Princess Marie-Antoinette de Bourbon, daughter of Count de Trapani."

The military authorities contemplate the introduction of an entirely new system of punishment for the crime of drunkenness in the army. Hitherto, any man guilty of having been four times drunk in one year was liable to imprisonment, but it is now proposed to endow the commanding officers with the power of stopping a soldier's pay for every case of drunkenness, and thus relieving him of that spare cash which usually finds its way into the publican's till.

A meeting of the London tea-dealers and grocers was held on Wednesday night at the Hanover-square Rooms for the purpose of considering the present effect of the co-operative movement upon the trade, and of organizing a Tea-dealers' and Grocers' Protection Society. Mr. Newsom, the chairman of the meeting, who stated himself to be a grocer of forty years' experience, opened the proceedings by explaining that the trade had really nothing to fear from co-operation; that on referring to his books, he found that "during the last six years of his trading, his average trade expenses had amounted to but 7¼ per cent., say 8 per cent., and his bad debts to less than ¼ per cent., and that this 8¼ per cent. included everything—a thoroughly efficient staff, horses and carts, interest on capital employed, and all other necessary expenditure for conducting a large trade in a proper manner." Mr. Mewsom deduced from these figures that the co-operative stores (the expense of managing which amount to 12 per cent.) cannot undersell the retail tradesman, and that so long as the prices of the latter are moderate, and the articles in which he deals of good quality, he must prevail over co-operation. These remarks did not appear to be exactly what the meeting had expected to hear from their chairman, but as they were unanswerable, nothing more was said upon the subject of prices; and the rest of the evening was spent in condemning the part taken in the recent movement by the press and the civil service. We ourselves entirely concur with the views so well expressed by Mr. Newsom, and repeat that the chief value of the co-operative movement has been to furnish housekeepers with a book of prices, which, by Mr. Newsom's showing, are quite as high as any tea-dealer or grocer ought honestly to charge for the commodities which he sells.

Mr. Hornby, the new head master of Eton, has lost no time in addressing the following letter to the parents of his pupils:—

Eton, February, 1868.

Sir,—I write to inform you that from this time forward the practise of giving leaving books at Eton will be forbidden, so far as it falls under my authority, and that the following regulations will be observed:—1. No order for leaving books will be given by any tutor. 2. Boys will not be allowed to receive or exhibit leaving books in any of the houses, or in college. I wish further to ask earnestly for your co-operation and support in putting an end to a system which presses very heavily on many parents and boys, and which, independently of this, is felt to be very objectionable from the unreal and conventional character which it has assumed.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

J. J. HORNBY.

Having thus summarily disposed of one notorious abuse at Eton, we trust that Mr. Hornby will act as summarily with another—the habit which obtains amongst the masters of extracting valedictory "tips," from their pupils when they take leave of them. "J. O." has thus described the process in one of his letters to the editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*:—

The boy waits on the head master, who expresses his sorrow at parting with him, his wishes for his future welfare and sends his best compliments to his parents; the two then shake hands and the boy retires. As he leaves the room, a small table meets his eyes, on which is a plate with several bank-notes displayed upon it. If I may venture without disrespect to anybody to compare great things with small, I may observe that something of the same kind, with the same object, is to be seen at the stick and umbrella department of the National Gallery, and I am told, indicates that, although a gratuity is not positively insisted upon, it will be gratefully received. On this plate the boy deposits a note and cheque, varying from £10 to £15. It is said that the sons of dukes and railway-kings go as high as £50, but of that I do not pretend to speak with any degree of authority. The next day—when the notes have been counted, and the cheques cashed—the head master's servant goes round to every boy who has taken leave with a handsomely bound volume as a keepsake from that dignitary, and receives from each boy 10s. 6d. as his share of the transaction. The general belief is that leaving money gives to the head master of Eton £1,500 a year, and pays his butler's wages.

Our Paris correspondent, writing last evening, says:—"The *Patrie*, in alluding to the pacific declarations made by the Minister of State during yesterday's debate, assures us that 'the clouds which darkened the future are disappearing, and from all sides pledges of peace are given by foreign Governments; the policy of the Emperor, eloquently expressed by M. Rouher, once again dominates the situation in Europe." As a kind of off-set to this comfortable announcement the Chamber votes a contingent of 100,000 men, and Prince Napoleon goes to Berlin and keeps up a telegraphic conversation with the Emperor here. Letters from Germany attribute to the Prince the mission of endeavouring to detach Prussia from Russia; but, as the *Press* remarks, to effect this result France must outbid Russia, and is this possible? Russia can say to King William, you shall have all South Germany, Bohemia, the rest of Silesia, and call yourself Emperor, if you will give me Constantinople, and the question is whether Prince Napoleon has been charged with a more favourable offer if he has gone to negotiate.—There was a rise on the Bourse to-day in consequence of M. Rouher's declarations, and the opinion seemed to be that famine is playing such havoc in Russia that the Eastern question must be adjourned.—it is probable that the new loan will be issued on or before the 24th of the month, as Minister Magne requires the money as soon as possible.—Prussia is laughed at here for trying to get Europe to accord her a diploma for generosity towards the sovereigns she has dispossessed. In one of La Fontaine's fables may be found—

Vous leur fites, seigneur,
En les croquant beaucoup d'honneur.

The journals accused of venality have all agreed to allow the editor of the *Pays* to publish the documents which he professes to have in his possession. M. Granier de Cassagnac promises to gratify public curiosity on Saturday.

The motion in the House of Representatives to remove the capital of the United States from Washington to the Missisippi Valley was defeated by a majority of twenty—seventy-seven having voted for the change. The number of those favourable to a removal has excited some consternation in Washington. It has long been believed by many eminent men in America that "manifest destiny" must before long transfer the capital to some mere central point of the country—probably to the flourishing city of St. Louis, in Missouri.

MR. DISRAELI'S ADMINISTRATION.

IN the House of Commons on March 5, Mr. Disraeli, in announcing the new ministerial arrangements, spoke as follows:

"I have to ask the House to allow me to make a few remarks in consequence of the change which has taken place in my relations to the House since I last had the honour of addressing it. The retirement of Lord Derby from the chief conduct of affairs was unexpected. Personally as well as politically devoted to him, his collegues were unreasonable in their expectations, and shrank from realizing the immense loss they must experience from being deprived of his guidance and his services. I have no language which can describe my sense of them, and I will not attempt for an instant to dilate on the career or character of Lord Derby. I feel that it would be a great want of propriety, both in taste and sentiment, were I to do so. I hope and believe that Lord Derby will be restored to health, and not only to health, but to enduring health, and in that case he must always exercise in this country that influence over public affairs which is the consequence of his high position and great abilities. (Hear, hear.) Least of all should I think it necessary to touch on his services and character in this House. It is our pride and boast that he lived long among us, and that this is the arena in which were disciplined that political and parliamentary experience and those accomplishments for which he was so distinguished. I may add that I am here surrounded by many who have a personal recollection of that brilliant perception and fiery eloquence which he certainly possessed more than most of the men I have been acquainted with. (Hear, hear.) If it were necessary to touch on the characteristics of Lord Derby I might mention—merely as one of the many causes of his great ability in the conduct of affairs—his vast capacity for labour. He was always the most hard-working member of his cabinet; nor do I think that any greater master or one more lucid in the arrangement of details ever existed. (Hear.) On the retirement of Lord Derby Her Majesty was most graciously pleased to intrust to me the offics of forming a cabinet. Under any circumstances, I think there is no one who, when such a trust has been proposed to him, would not feel that if he accepted it he must incur a great burden and encounter great difficulties, and though in my case there are personal and peculiar reasons which aggravate that burden and multiply those difficulties, yet I did not think that I could with self-respect refuse an offer of such a character. I trust to be supported by my colleagues; I trust to the sympathy of a generous party; and, perhaps I may be permitted to say, I trust to receiving fair and impartial treatment from a House of Parliament in which I have now passed half of my existence. (Cheers.) Under these circumstances I have presumed to undertake the office, and I am bound in gratitude to all of those who are now my colleagues to express my sense of the generous manner in which they have granted me their assistance. In circumstances of this nature, when a new Government is formed, it is not unreasonable that the House of Commons should expect some intimation of the principles on which the new Administration is established, but I apprehend that in the present instance that desire will be limited and moderate. In succeeding to the position of Lord Derby I have succeeded to the principles on which he establishe his Administration some years ago, and which he has more or less advocated and upheld for the last 20 years in maintaining an unbroken and unswerving course. For 20 years past I have been in confidential co-operation with Lord Derby, and I must, therefore, be cognizant of the principles and opinions he holds on all the great questions of the day. With respect to the foreign policy of the present Administration, we shall follow that course which has been pursued under the guidance of my noble friend near me, I believe I may say, with the approbation of Parliament, and, I think I may add, with the confidence of Europe. (Hear, hear.) That policy is a policy of peace—not of peace at any price for the mere interests of England, but a policy of peace from the conviction that such a policy is for the general interest of the world. We do not believe that policy is likely to be secured by selfish isolation, but, on the contrary, we believe it may be secured by sympathy with other countries, not merely in their prosperous fortunes, but even in their anxieties and troubles. If such a policy be continued I have no doubt when the occasion may arise—and periodical occasions will arise when the influence of England is necessary to maintain the peace of the world—that influence will not be found to be inefficient, because it is founded on respect and regard. With reference to our domestic policy, I say at once that the present Administration will pursue a liberal policy. (Cries of "Hear" from different parts of the House.) I mean a truly liberal policy (loud cheers)—a policy that will not shrink from any changes which are required by the wants of the age we live in (cheers), but will never forget that it is our happy lot to dwell in an ancient and historic country, rich in traditionary influences that are the best security for order and liberty and the most valuable element of our national character and our national strength. (Cheers.) Speaking of our domestic policy, I must express the deep mortification which this Administration feels, and the late Administration felt, that in one of the most interesting and important portions of the United Kingdom, we are obliged still to maintain the suspension of the most important security for the personal liberty of the subject; but, Sir, upon the question of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Ireland, I will express the same opinion Lord Derby did when he was at the head of affairs. We look upon that measure not as directed against the Irish people, but as a means of protecting the Irish people from the machinations of an unprincipled foreign confederacy. (Cheers.) And, Sir, though I do not for a moment pretend to conceal my deep regret at still continuing the present position of affairs with respect to that Act, I think that Parliament, that the country, that all sides must find great consolation in this result—that in the enlightened age of tempered opinion in which we live the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, —the greatest security to the freedom of the subject, has yet been found consistent with a just, a due, and impartial, and even a lenient administration of the law. (Loud cheers.) I trust and believe that the agitations which have prevailed in Ireland are disappearing, and will soon altogether disappear. Then the House will proceed with increased zeal to undertake and carry such measures as they have already done, and which they believe may be for the improvement of the condition of the country (cheers); and I doubt not, if they proceed with circumspection, if they proceed with an anxious desire to conciliate the enlightened, and temperate opinion of all parties, they may be successful in greatly advancing the prosperity of that country and the happiness of its people. (Cheers.) Sir, I will not dwell at this moment on details upon this subject, because I know that the few observations I can venture to make on an occasion like the present may be misapprehended, and because I am aware that the interest which the House feels on such an occasion ought not to be frittered away. We have now immediately at hand an important debate on the whole condition of Ireland. I should have been happy to facilitate its introduction by giving the hon. gentleman who has taken up the question a day for bringing it forward; but that opportunity he already enjoys, and therefore my exertions can only be limited to facilitating the progress of the debate when it is brought on. Upon that occasion my noble friend the Chief Secretary of the Lord-Lieutenant will take an early occasion in the debate to state our general policy with regard to Ireland; and if that policy be impugned I and my colleagues shall be prepared to vindicate it. (Cheers.) There is only one topic on which I think the House will permit me to touch before I sit down. It has been stated in my absence, and with great justice, that there has been unfortunate delay from concurrent circumstances in the progress of business during this session. No doubt, the occurrence of an autumnal session, and the unfortunate change that has taken place in the Government, have rendered such delay unavoidable. But I can only say that so long as I continue to conduct its business, this House may rest assured that there shall be no lack of energy and no want of labour on the part of the Government in conducting the public business (cheers); while, at the same time, I may be permitted to add that it will be always most agreeable to me, as far as the position of public business will permit, to facilitate the course of hon. gentlemen opposite in bringing forward their motions, and advancing those measures which they wish to bring under discussion in the House. [The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid general cheering.]

Mr. Bouverie—I wish to make a few observations on the statement of the right hon. gentlemen. I shall, to put myself in order, conclude with a motion. The right hon. gentleman has stated that, in conformity with the usual practice, he thought it his duty to explain to the House the policy he intended to pursue, and he went on to say that his policy would be that of the late Prime Minister, Lord Derby. Now, what I desire is that the right hon. gentleman should have explained more fully what that policy was. (Hear, hear.) Is it the policy Lord Derby announced in the House of Lords two years ago, or that which he pursued last year? Is the course of the right hon. gentleman's education of the party opposite to go on, or has it been concluded? Speaking personally, I must say for myself there was no need for the right hon. gentleman to deprecate the judgment of the House on assuming the high position he now fills. (Cheers.) That appeared to me to be simply his duty. (Cheers.) No one could have sat as I have done for 25 years in this House in company with the right hon. gentleman, watching his career, and seeing him gradually ascending in power and influence, without being convinced that he has fairly earned the position he has won. (Cheers.) But, at the same time, I cannot help observing that the Government of the right hon. gentleman appears to be affected by the same fatal malady which afflicted that of Lord Derby—it is too weak in Parliamentary power, it has not a majority to support it in this House. Lord Derby, on assuming the reins of power in 1866, admitted this fact in the House of Lords. He stated that he had gone to Lord Clarendon to seek his assistance, he had solicited the assistance of the Duke of Somerset; he had also gone to Lord Lansdowne, and to the noble lord the member for Chester; but he had been baffled in his search for assistance in all those quarters, and he admitted that his own supporters were not numerous enough to enable him to carry on the business of the country. But not only did the noble lord make that admission; he stated last year in the House of Lords that he was determined not to submit to the infliction he had to endure on two previous occasions in attempting to carry on the Government by a minority—he would no longer continue to be a stopgap for the liberal party, but that he would endeavour to turn his minority into a majority. That was his policy; how did he endeavour to carry it out? We know that the events of last year, instead of strengthening his party, created an irremediable schism among them. Three of the most respected members of that party seceded; and a large section of hon. gentlemen opposite no longer gave unlimited confidence to Lord Derby and his Goernment. I have sometim

THE FINANCIAL RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND INDIA.

(Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

To appreciate what the British Government has really done for India, we must consider what was the condition of the country when the East India Company began to acquire dominion in Hindustan. The Mogul Empire, fallen from the greatness it had attained under the most famous of the descendants of Baber, was crumbling to pieces beneath the assaults of Afghans and Persians, Rajpoots and Mahrattas. Throughout the whole Peninsula there was no settled government, but the mass of the people, the peaceful traders and agriculturiste, were everywhere given up as a prey to native freebooters and foreign invaders. The state of India was like that of Britain, as decribed by Tennyson, after the Romans had left the island, and before Arthur re-established the reign of law. All "the ways were filled with rapine," and it was rarely that "a random deed of prowess done redressed a random wrong." Each chief fought for his own hand, and sought the aid of French or English adventurers to enable him to gain the ascendancy over his rivals. It is impossible to ascertain what taxes were imposed on the wretched populations, for there was no limit to the exactions made by a constant succession of victors in the interminable civil strife; but we kuow that the devastations were so terrible as to throw the soil of whole provinces, once renowed for their fertility, out of cultivation; that the land-tax, one of the chief sources of Indian revenue, would in many places have yieldsd nothing, if soldiers had not been sent into the fields with the despoiled and tortured peasantry to compel them to sow the seed of which others would reap the crop; and that great towns were systematically pillaged till trade decayed, and every man who possessed money hid it in the ground and put on the mask of poverty, lest his wealth should bring him to ruin. The English, not solicitous at first of conquest, but provoked to aggression by native treachery, were afterwards urged on by that love of Empire which is natural to every enterprising people, and finally found themselves forced to fight for self-preservation against the French,—their only real competitors for the dominion of India,—for none of the native powers was strong enough to stand alone. It took nearly half a century of warfare, from Plassey to Assaye, to decide the question who should be the successors of the Moguls in an inheritance which, wasted as it had been by the long rule of anarchy, was still among the noblest of earthly possessions. The servants of the East India Company could do little more, until English supremacy had been established, than provide the means of carrying on an often doubtful contest; but even before the final overthrow of the Mahrattas and their French allies by Lord Lake and Sir Arthur Wellesley, the foundations of a just and regular government had been securely laid in Bengal. Lord Cornwallis is often reproachod with having acted to hastily in granting a permanent settlement of the land revenues of Bengal to the Zemindars, or middlemen of that province, and thus sacrificing the hereditary rights of the tenantry; and there can be no doubt that this settlement (which, by the way, Sir Phillip Francis claimed the honour of having first devised*) wronged the ryots, because at that time the nature of the land tenures of India was but imperfectly understood. But the two principles of Lord Cornwallis's policy—that without long leases there can be no agricultural improvement, and that fixity of tenure for the occupiers of the soil affords the best guarantee for the contentment of the most important class of the population,—are throughly sound and of world-wide application; and the Anglo-Indian Government, by steadily persisting, with better knowledge of the claims of the peasantry to a part ownership of the soil, in the course thus opened out, has not only immensely strengthened its own position, but given a mott powerful stimulus to the productive resources of the country. The thirty years' settlement in Bombay, with right of renewal secured to the tenants, and no fine on acconnt of improvements they may have made at their own expense, is a model of what such settlements should be. It is based on a revenue survey as thorough as that of which the results are recorded in domesday book, but having for its object the registration and confirmation for all time of the rights of native occupiers and owners of the soil; the assessment is so light that, in these days of high prices for agricultural produce, the cultivators think nothing of the small proportion of the yearly value of their crops that they have to pay to the State; and the transition from the present system to the preferable one of having the rent-charge fixed in perpetuity can at any time be made without difficulty. This wise and statesmanlike measure of reforming the land-revenue systems throughout India may be regarded as the charter of the agricultural population, and would alone suffice to give the English Government a good title to the confidence and esteem of its Eastern subjects. But besides limiting the demand on the cultivator, and encouraging him to extend his operations and take in more land every year, assured that he will be permitted to gether the fruits of his labours, the Government has opened all the markets of the world to Indian trade, and continues to expend many millions year (about £7,000,000 is the average) on internal communications. The results of this policy are unmistakeably shown in an excellent book, entitled *Annals of Indian Administration in the year* 1865-66, which has been compiled by the editor of the *Friend of India* from the latest records issued by the various Indian Governments. In this book we have brought together for the first time official satistics of the commercial progress of India for the last five-and-twenty years, along with the usual statements as to what has been done in the departments of legistion, administration of justice, education, and so on, during the year. No figures could speak more emphatically in favour of the system of administration now pursued in India than those which describe the movement of the external trade of the country since 1841. We forbear to give the whole table; it will be enough to say that the total value of the imports and exports (including treasure) rose from £24,024,263 in 1841, to £116,986,066 in 1865. It is true that in the latter year the returns were still swollen by the excessive values attached to cotton and piece goods during the American war; but before the influence of that war on prices had been felt in India the trade had risen in value (in 1861) to nearly £70,000,000; and as there is every probability that the prices of Indian cotton will never sink again quite to their old level, we may fairly assume that the total value of the external commerce of India will not henceforth range much below £100,000,000; that is to say, it has been quadrupled within the lifetime of one generation. Wherever he goes in India, the traveller finds proofs of the abounding prosperity of which these figures indicate the existence.† We do not say that there are not outlying provinces in which little has yet been done to remedy the ill effects of centuries of misgovernment for which England is not responsible; it would be marvellous if there were no neglected spots in so vast a territory. But it would be as unfair to judge of the general condition of British India by the state of Orissa, as of that of the United Kingdom by the state of Connaught. Along all the great lines of highroad and railway, the most careless observer cannot fail to detect welcome evidences of plenty and ease among the population. The late Mr. Wilson declared that, except in Belgium, he had never seen anything to be compared with the exuberant fertility of the valley of the Ganges; and on the western side of India, let any one go along the line of the Bombay, and Baroda Railway, traversing the province of Guzerat (which twenty years ago was shut off by the monsoon rains from communication with the rest of India, and not much more than half a century ago was swept at frequent intervals by Mahratta forays, so that the husbandman tilled the soil without hope, and the trader only purchased security by heavy ransoms), and the picture now presented to the eye is that of a busy, industrious, contented people, leading a free and happy life, and rapidly accumulating wealth of which no man can despoil them. Look at the groups of gaily-dressed, comfortable farming folk who throng all the country stations on the line; at the fine figures of the women, loaded with bangles of gold and silver, and resplendent with jewels,—signs at once of the great wealth of the agricultural class and the habit of security which has become so strong amongst them that they no longer fear to expose their most valuable possessions to the public gaze. Nor is it only in Guzerat and Bengal that such progress may be remarked. In the Deccan, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Scinde, and wherever British energy has had fair play, similar results have attended the organization of a just, enlightened, and vigorous system of government; and it is a proof of how little the enemies of British rule really have to complain of, that the principal accusation brought against it is based upon the supposed want of "romance" in its constitution.

This, indeed, is the main argument constantly put forward by the admirers of what is called the native system of government, that it is more congenial to the instincts of the people, though it does not do them nearly so much good as our own. The drift of some of the papers on this subject lately collected and sent home by Sir John Lawrence was well defined by a London journalist, who gravely said it appeared the English rule was not partial or oppressive, but it was a pity we had allowed the fine old native institution of administering justice after the patriarchal fashion under a tree to fall into decay. There was something so picturesque, he said in that ancient practice, and we all know that picturesqueness is eminently attractive to the Easterm mind. A very similar argument might be used,—it was used, if we err not, during the Fenian panic the other day,—to show the superiority of Lynch law to more regular modes of procedure, and the greater picturesqueness of the system of hanging suspected criminals on the nearest lamp-post, instead of sending them to undergo a formal trial, and to be locked up on conviction in unromantic model prisons. But civilization must have its forms, tedious as many of them may be; and picturesque justice is after all much more agreeable to ballad-singers and novelists than to the poor people who are forced to endure it. We do not deny that the multiplication of forms in our Indian courts of law may be carried to an unnecessary extent to the encouragement of a system of extortion practised on clients by the lower native officials, which reflects scandal on the administration of justice; and it is possible that we may lessen this evil by continuing the course on which we have entered, of admitting the highest class of natives, who can deal with the suitors more directly than English judges or magistrates, to places on the bench, and employing educational means to raise the tone of all classes. It would be a short-sighted policy to despise the aid which natives can give us in adapting our government more closely to the country's needs; but what we protest against is that vague way of talking, that sham liberality now fashionable in England, which favours the delusion that the English only intend to hold India until the country is "ripe for self-government," and that all our Indian policy ought to have this sole end in view. Let any Englishman who knows anything of India ask himself this question: does he look forward to a time when our Government can safely make the army of India a national army? If not, what is the advantage of letting the national party in India believe that they have anything further to expect from us than the permission they have already received to compete with Englishmen on equal terms for civil appointments in the service of the existing Government, and for the prizes of all professions except the army? It is cruel to them to flatter them with hopes of independence, for, with all our imbecility of talk on such subjects, we Englishmen are strenuous enough, not to say ferocious in action, when the integrity of the Empire is really threatened; it is dangerous to ourselves, for no one can long continue to play with edge-tools with impunity; and it is most unjust to our present system of Indian Government, of which we have every reason to be proud

The sentimental spirit, whose workings we have condemned, has been especially rampant of late years in the Indian Financial Department, and that is the chief reason why the Imperial relations between England and India have been allowed to fall into so great confusion. We have attempted to show, in this paper, that India has succeeded in shifting off her own shoulders, and on to those of the people of England, a burden that she herself ought to bear; but there are many persons who, while admitting that the case as to India's obligations has been made out, will hesitate to join us in the demand that that country should be made to do her duty, because they share the popular belief that our Indian fellow-subjects are already subjected to very heavy taxation. The general impression prevailing in England, that the expense of maintaining our Government constitutes even now too severe a drain on the resources of India, would have been dispelled long ago if the advocates of a sound fiscal policy had been permitted to reform and regulate the Indian accounts. But for the last eight years at least the Indian Treasury has never had fair play. Mr. Wilson tried to put the finances of our dependency in good order by means of strong and drastic measures of taxation. But an outcry was immediately raised, that such measures might do very well for England, but they could not be borne in India. A large party of malcontents, headed by Sir Charles Trevelyan, declared that it was disagreeable to the natives to pay new taxes, and that, if things were allowed to go on in the old way, the chances were they might come right in the end. It was, in fact, argued that the people of India ought to be treated like a nation of spoilt children; and Sir Charles Trevelyan wrote and acted as if he had the feminine weakness, spoken of by 'George Elliot,' of believing that two and two *would* come to make five (in India), if he only cried and bothered enough about it. In the end, Sir Charles Wood also unfortunately gave ear to these delusions, and the consequence was, that after all the herculean labours of General Balfour to cut down expenditure by reform in the military department, and after the wholesale transfer of the naval charges to the English Treasury, the perverseness of the late Whig Secretary of State in sen ding Sir Charles Trevelyan back to India as Financial Member of Council to repeal the income-tax, Mr. Wilson had imposed landed India in fresh financial difficulties, from which Mr. Massey has vainly striven to extricate her.

The appointment of Sir Richard Temple to succeed Mr. Massey re-awakens the hope that something may at last be done to improve permanently the financial position of India. There will be no more deficits in India when once that country has a financier bold enough to make the rich bear their just share of taxation. At present, it is only the poor in India who pay taxes. The whole revenue amounts to above £47,000,000, being in the proportion of 6s. 6d. per head of population, whereas, taking the population of Great Britain and Ireland as 30,000,000, and the annual revenue as £70,000,000, the proportion per head in the United Kingdom is at the rate of £2, 6s. 8d. Of course there is no comparison between the national wealth of the two countries; but it must be borne in mind that of the Indian revenue £90,000,000 consists of rent of the land, and from £7,000,000 to £8,000,000 of the produce of opium-duties, which are paid by the Chinese, so that the taxes actually paid by the people of India do not amount to more than £20,000,000, or at the rate of a fraction less than 2s. 10d. a head. India is therefore probably the most lightly taxed of all countries that possess a civilized government; and as the principal tax of those not already enumerated is the salt tax, producing £6,000,000, which of course is mainly paid by the poor, the rich traders who profit most largely by our rule contribute little or nothing towards the support of the Government; but the chief part of the revenue from Stamps (£2,500,000), and a proportion of the Customs duties (£2,300,000) and the License tax (£500,000). This is the confessed reproach of our administration in India; and Mr. Massey in bringing forward the miserably inadequate measure of the license-tax last year, declared that his object was to reach the pockets of the wealthy class, who now are able almost entirely to escape taxation. We can form some idea of the amount of wealth steadily accumulated by this class, and still untouched by the tax-gatherer, by referring to the quantity of bullion regularly absorbed by India, the total, from the year 1800 till the end of 1864, exceeding £256,000,000; * and, though the flow of gold and silver to the East is now temporarily interrupted, it must, as commerce revives, resume its former course. But the financier who desires to take toll of the riches of India for the service of the State must have recourse to much stronger and more comprehensive measures than Mr. Massey ventured last year to propose, and must be prepared to disregard, in the interest of the whole population, instead of being frightened at, the interested clamours of the wealthy natives in the great towns against every fresh project of taxation. Sir Richard Temple had the advantage in 1860 of being private Secretary to Mr. Wilson; he has since, as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, given proof of rare administrative capacity, by reorganizing a whole kingdom. A man of his firmness of character and great knowledge of the people and the resources of India ought to be able to make the wealthier classes of the population do their duty by their own country and the Empire to which it belongs; and if Sir Richard Temple deals with the natives in this frank and bold spirit, compelling them to recognise and fulfil the just obligations of citizenship, instead of perpetually flattering their weaknesses and relieving them from burdens they are well able to bear, he will materially increase the effective strength of the Empire, without giving the slightest cause for history to record, when the day of our supremacy in the East shall have gone by, that our administration of India had been so oppressive as to bring dishonour on the English name.

* See *Memoirs of Sir P. Francis*, vol. ii. p. 348:—"On this principle, Lord Cornwallis gave to the natives of Bengal a security in their landed property. I appeal to the noble Lord (Castlereagh), I appeal to an Honourable Director (Charles Grant) whether this is not the very plan which I proposed in 1776, and which Lord Cornwallis has done me the honour to execute." But compare Kay's *Administration of the East India Company*, page 181:—"The settlement, whether good or bad, was not one of aristocratic conception, English importation, or precipitate execution. It was emphatically the work of the Company's civil servants," and, notably, Mr. Kaye points out, of Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth.)

† The most disagreeable proof, to Englishmen with fixed salaries in India, is the rapid and steady increase in the prices of all kinds of food and labour in every part of the country that has been opened out by the railways. In the town of Bombay itself we find, from the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1866, that these prices ranged in almost every case at from 75 to 100 per cent. or more above the average for the five years 1856-60; and in 1866 the disturbing effect of the American war on prices in Western India had ceased to be felt.

THE PREMIER AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(The Pall Mall Gazette)

THERE must have been great curiosity in the public mind this morning as to the way in which Mr. Disraeli was received by the House of Commons when he presented himself before that assembly for the first time as Prime Minister. And since that curiosity was by no means idle, but a desire to know something of the Premier's actual position and to penetrate a little way into the probabilities of the immediate future, it is much to be regretted that more than one of those prints which "form public opinion" have totally misrepresented Mr. Disraeli's reception. It does not matter very much to generally whether the "cheers" that greet a Minister on this or that occasion are so "loud" or so "vehement" as his friends in the newspapers say they are; but when, as at the present time, the public has to trust for a judgment to the lightest straws sent up by the wind, there is something culpable in blowing them from their natural course by the breath or rather the bellows of adulation. The manner of Mr. Disraeli's reception last night by the House of Commons in general, and by the men of his own party in particular, is of real importance for the moment, because it was more or less an expression of opinion, and one which will be regarded as so far decisive of his real position. When, therefore, we find it totally misrepresented in journals so influential as the *Times* and so widely read as the *Telegraph*, we are bound to protest against the disloyalty. Whosoever believes that the Premier had yesterday "a singular and unparalleled personal triumph," an "enthusiastic reception," or that "his triumph when he entered the House of Commons as First Lord of the Treasury amid sympathatic cheers from all sides was complete" will be miserably misled. The fact is that Mr. Disraeli's reception was remarkably cold: nor is that fact concealed by another writer in one of these papers, who says that at his appearance "cheers broke out—certainly from both sides of the House—but one might have fancied that they did not have that ringing, re-echoing sound which characterises the clamour of the House when it is decidedly excited, and they lasted only till their object reached his seat, and then subsided at "once." The same reporter notes the significant circumstance that when the new Premier sat down after a first speech in his supreme capacity "there was no cheering." Wht really happened was, that when Mr. Disraeli walked to his place, amidst a House crowded on both sides, there went up such an amount of cheering as might have been delivered by one-fourth of the number in no considerable state of enthusiasm. Even when Mr. Bouverie challenged the applause which comes from mere courtesy by an emphatic declaration of opinion that the Prime Minister, "gradually ascending in power and influence, had fairly earned the position he had "won," there was hardly any response—even from the Ministerial benches. The truth is always worth having; and here the truth is of some importance. Very much depends upon the question whether Mr. Disraeli's success is well founded in the admiration of the country, the respect of the House of Commons, and the loyalty and obedience of the Conservative party. And if what happened last night has any real significance, it means that there is no delight at all in Parliament at his elevation to the Premiership, and no certainty that the tractability of the late Cabinet exists amongst the inferior fragments of the shattered party. The private meeting held a few hours before is by no means opposed to these doubts. It appears that neither curiosity, nor courtesy, nor the political *consequences* of the situation sufficed to attract more than a hundered and sixty members to Mr. Disraeli's leavee. An enthusiastic party, even one which was not obsolutely cold, surely would have made a larger muster. The most frigid amongst them must have felt that absence was neglect of the instinctive policy which presents a bold front before an enemy to the last moment, however great internal discontent may be; and yet that many remained away who might have gone was shown by the full assembly in the House itself. Of course it is dangerous to form any conclusions upon evidence such as this; but whatever is to be gathered from the attendance at the one meeting, and the total lack of enthusiasm in the other, is distinctly opposed to the inferences offered to us by the leading journals this morning. If the Premier actually does occupy the position in the House of Commons that is claimed for him, if there is so much confidence in the Premier, such fervid admiration for one who (to quote the *Times*) is "above all things a man," then nothing could be more natural than that his first appearance in all the majesty of power would be hailed with shouts of acclamation. But there was no "enthusiasm"—nothing like "triumph;" and so if we are to draw any conclusions at all, they must be the very opposite of those deceitfully presented for the acceptance of an unwitting public.

Not that there was any more appearance of strength or coherence on the Opposition side of the House. A really united party, when assembled in great numbers upon such an occasion, unmistakably exhibits the signs of union even in silence. No such exhibition was made by the loose and ineffectual body called the Opposition. On the contrary, the aspect of their lines had all the obvious though undefinable aspect of discontent and disorganization. The fair inference from the conduct of the Ministerial party was that it was of two minds; the other gave the impression that it was of twenty. The only speaker after Mr. Disraeli, (except, of course, Sir G. Bowyer, who cannot be said to speak at all) caught this melancholy distress, and brought it before the eyes of the assembly, "You," said he, in effect, are a minority, broken in halves; how can you pretend to carry on the Government? And we—we are a majorito in a doezen pieces—a rabble consisting of leaders who do not lead, and followers who will not follow." Into the suggestion bred by this state of things we do not intend at present to follow Mr. Bouverie. It may be that he indicated what must happen by-and-by; it is certain that he explained with perfect accuracy what is passing now. A deplorable state of things, and one which is the most irksome and humiliating to Englishmen who like to see a little purpose in Government as well as a little brains amongst their governors. Purpose is more wanted than brains just now. The fondest lover of what is called intellect cannot quarrel with the Liberals for any lack of opinion. Opinions are as plentiful as blackberries on their side of the House; but of judgment how much is there?—of purpose how much? None that is visible to the naked eye; and until that comes (and it does visit bodies of men sometimes as well as individuals) affairs must remain as they are. Nor is there any good in forcing amelioration, which is one of the reasons why we hope Mr. Disraeli is better loved in the House of Commons than his reception last night would lead impartial observers to imagine.

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* Statesman's Year-Book for 1868.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11 5/8d. do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d. do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 7/16d. do.
" demand	.....	1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11 5/16d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/12 per Rupee.

6	do.	1/11 5-8 "
3	do.	1/11 9/16 "
2	do.	1/11¼ "
1	do.	1/11 7/16 "
On demand		1/11 3-8 "
On Scotland		1/11 3/8 "

No Drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd April 1868 EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £357,325.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARR, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

		per Rupee.
6 months' sight	.....	at 1s. 11¾d.
4 do.	.....	at 1s. 11 5/8d. "
3 do.	.....	at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
2 do.	.....	at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 do.	.....	at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
On demand	.....	at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	.....	at 1s. 11 5/16d. "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... at 1s. 11 1/4d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal		3 per cent. per annum.
ditto	6	do.
ditto	12	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mn' sight above		£60	1s. 11½d. per Rupee
"	4 do.		.....1s. 11 3/8d. "
"	3 do.		..... 1s. 11 9/16d. "
"	2 do.		..... 1s. 11¾d. "
"	1 do.		..... 1s. 11 7/16d. "
"	On demand		..... 1s. 11 3/8d. "
On Scotland	do.		.....
On Ireland	do.		.....

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11 5/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	..	..	..	6 per cent.
6 do.	..	..	..	5 "
3 do.	..	..	..	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th March 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

				per Rupee.
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11¾d.				
4	do.	..	..	at 1s. 11 11/16d. "
3	do.	..	..	at 1s. 11¾d. "
2	do.	..	..	at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
1	do.	..	..	at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
On Demand (Head Office)				at 1s. 11¾d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do.	6 do. 5 "
Do.	12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts to be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£988,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£464,100.
RESERVE FUND	£ 30,000.

Head Office—London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.

J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.

R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.

W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.

R. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.

E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.

London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.

Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.

Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England

and

National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal		3 per cent,
"	6 "	5 "
"	12 "	6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager,

National Bank o India, Bombay, 16th February 1